FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, OCTOBER 25, 1848 A mighty power has sprung'up in Europe durng the last ball century, which has done more towards revolutionizing the habits of thinking and feelig, and speaking and acting of the people, than all he edicts of Popes. Emperors, or Kings, or all the poceedings of Conclaves, Congresses, or Parliamers. I allude to the power of the Printing Press, as oxerted through the medium of the public journls and newspapers. This power, both for good and or evil, is probably paramount to any other at the pesent day, and may especially be traced in all he great events of the current year. The political -journals of England, France, and Germany re under the direction of men of commanding tales, extensive learning, and a most intimate knowledge of the feelings, desires, and necessities of the peopl, are of opinion that this has checked the spread of the disease. democratic principles. The Belgian Government should not and the tendencies of the age. The columns of It has been of a more fatal character at Edinburgh than at have forgotten that the same national guard which is now so these papers are filled with the opinions of the mos any other place. The last advices state that 128 cases have much mistrusted saved the country from serious disturbance enlightened and influential men of their respective been reported at that city, and Newhaven, and Leith, of when it was invaded, a few months back, by the Communist countries, stated in correct and highly refined and which 80 proved fatal. polished language, and advocated with elaborate The State trials at Clonmel have terminated for the pre- thing to find fault with in the policy of Belgium. argument and the most cogent reasoning. There sent, and the sentence of death has been pronounced against is, therefore, no room for surprise at their extensive Messrs. McManus, O'Donohue, and Meagher. The Times says faking place on the Danube with almost more anxiety than effects. There is, however, another side of the that the Privy Council have determined that the lives of these the Germans themselves. Their fate is equally dependent question. Each paper has its own views upon gentlemen and that of Mr. O'Brien shall be spaced, and that upon the issue. If military power and court policy should every subject, moral, social, and political. It is their penishment will be expatriation for life. It is further succeed in crushing popular efforts at Vienna, the results of

tions are, in general, couched more in the tone and temper of an advocate than of a witness, and are received too generally into the ears and minds of partisans, and not attended to and judged of by impartial and unprejudiced readers. Need we wonder then that much error is propagated, and many supporters found of extreme opinions? Independent of this social action, and extending into a region of much higher interests and results, newspapers have a most important influence upon the affairs of nations and the general politics of the world. Take away from the National Assembly at Paris, and the Diets or Chambers at FRANKFORT, VIENNA, and BEELIN, the military chiefteins, and the next most prominent men will be found to be the journalists. or those who have rendered themselves the chosen oracles of a political party by their advocacy of particular opinions in the columns of the newspapers-men whom the press has raised into power, and who, through the teachings of the press, still retain its possession. This is not yet so much the case in England, and English journalists have complained of their being made an exception to what, on the Continent, appears to have been almost a general rule. There is something anomalous, however, if not absolutely contradictory, in the present position of the press and those connected with it, in public has been established upon the ruins of the portion of liberties and powers, which the democraabsolutely placed under an interdict, and its ablest than Louis PHILIPPE, in the plenitude of his power, was, however, not carried. would have dared to propose or countenance. The question then naturally occurs, are the press and the republic antagonistic? If they be not, then the present Government does not represent the Republic, since that Government and the press are decidedly opposed, or the Government would not place the press under so rigid an interdict. If the people should thus be found opposed to their ally and ad-W., will not asterned to neswer these questions, nor

to understand the peculiar position of each. ing that many of the most talented men of the country are

do we ask them in any spirit of unkindness to the Govern-

behind the ege. In Spain and Italy our Government has Government and the military chiefs are seeking to take adshown liberal tendencies, and upheid the cause of freedom and humanity ; and neither in Germany nor in France, can it be accused of having given its support to illiberal principles. The English Government is not now going to arm, under the flattered the Sclavonianism of the Silesian in order to excite influence of any Quixotic feeling, in defence of either Royalty or Republicanism : the day for such an interference with the Governments of other countries is past. English Ministers have learned the policy, through the teachings of the people, of feigning, it not of feeling, indifference towards the proceedings of other countries, in what does not immediately concern their own; but this apparent lukewarmness and reserve must States has proved, and we hope that France, either as a reit is properly understood by those who have adopted it, and rebellious subjects at Vienna. that it is robust and strong, and never prospers so fully as when abandoned to its awa efforts and fortunes. It is not the paying four millions interest. After one-third of a century of passiveness of the English Government, it is not the want of peace, her debt is one thousand millions of florins, with an energetic cordiality on the part of the English people, that has annual interest of forty millions! The revenue of Austria is ted to any charge from the Continent, of a want of sympathy | about one hundred and sixty millions; the interest of the debt but it is the larguage of a portion, and we are sorry to say bureaucracy the remainder,; leaving the court, public works, the most influential portion, of the British press, which has and a host of other expenses to be met by yearly loans. So subjected us to this accusation.

ment of the English people at large, that the journalists of | nual importations of grain; and, although capital is thus de-England do not occupy the high stations, nor possess the manded for the cultivation of the soil, a prohibitive system confidence of their countrymen in the same degree, that is en- diverts it to manufactures, whilst these very manufactures are juyed by their fellow laborers on the continent. It is true burdened by taxes upon the raw materials. Surely such a that the proprietor of the Times and the late editor of the system of misgovernment demanded the searching operations Economist are in Parliament. It is also true that the prints which it is now undergoing. The Dict at Vienna hes prowhose conduct we have been commenting upon have a large posed a very fair plan of accommodation. They recommend circulation and hosts of readers, but their sentiments are not a congress or convention of the different races and countriesresponded to except by their partisans; their arguments make of Bohemian, and Hungarian, and Croats, and Austrian Gerfew or no converts. We do not say that the press has less | mail. They ask, too, that the Lombards and Venetians shall power in England than on the continent; but we are confident be represented in this congress, which is to consider how their that whatever that power is, it is considerably below what it mutual rivalries can be conclined, and their respective literwould be if less of a narrow and selfish party aim and advo. ties secured, consistently with the unity of the empire and cacy was exhibited by some of its most talented conductors; the rights of the sovereign. There can be no better plan deor if the English people in general were contented to read vised for avoiding the horrors of civil war. It remains to be those papers only, which advocated their already formed seen whether the Emperor will adopt it. opinions, and did not take the trauble and the precious of Lord Baometra w gives the following account of the Nalooking on both sides of a question.

source of many of the political and social movements that have lately opened the attention of the civilized world.

ever, all at the same time-has been an event which, even a pears afraid that his subjects should forget that "there are to hear French soldiers singing "God save the Queen," in a late address he observes : "We possess still an hereditary public ball-room in Lendon, and the English part of the cem- 'authority, by God's grace; although it excites envy on maony joining in chorus, succeeded by the English band strik- 'ny sides, that authority is still endowed with full power; ng up the Marseilloise hymn, was an event of fraterniza- ' is the sole foundation on which the edifice of the constituon which no one could have anticipated a few months aro. eem to be pleased with this apparent extinction of national very much upon the increase in Konigsburg. ealogsy and prejudice. The CHOLERA has not yet made about forty cases. The entire number of deaths, from all dis- the shooting of prisoners under the sentences of courts martial. amounted to 45. Cases of cholera have occurred at York, of the Fuzzen national guard have lately visited that city, Plymonth, in the Isle of Portland, and at Sunderland. The and the Bellotax citizen soldiery are said to have fraternized

tied to the interests of a party, and pledged to sup- reported that the regular military will be almost entirely with- that triumph will be felt from the Alps to Agrigentum. port and advocate that party's opinions. E-ch paper drawn from Ireland, and that the constabulary force in that Sicily is, netwithstanding the loss of Messini, still unconis also read by those who take it up every day, island is to be increased to 30,000 of all ranks, including ca-quered, and, perhaps, unconquerable. There are rumors that under the influence of party predilections, and with valry, infantry, rifle comes, and horse and flot artillery, comminds prepared to imbibe its teachings, and to sining both a police and a military character. Ireland is tran. Sicily, under the government of his second son. Rabettan's adopt, without too rigorous an examination, its state- cuit, without the least qualification or exception; and the army is fast diminishing, through desertion, notwithstanding ments and its conclusions. Newspaper disserta- cials at Cloumell were conducted with the greatest order and his severity. Carries Albert is at the head of a fine army, dicial proceedings, we are sorry that the very doubtful evi- There is no idea that he will continue the armistice. A sehave been resorted to.

great credit for his defence of the Secretary of War, General part to play in the yet unacted drama d European politics. LAMORICIERE, against the attack of a member of the Assem- October 27.—Late despatches render it very probable that bly. He concluded by saying: "The greatest surprise I feel | the outbreak of the Dutch settlers at the Cape of Good Hope is to see that man, pointing to Lamoriciere, "in the second | will not be subdued so easily as was expected. place, whilst I eccury the first." The moderate party in the The last news from Parts is that M. Goddenaux has redially as was expected; they are not favorable to CAVAIG- at present Prefect of the Seine. M. RECURT will fill the lat-NAC's aspirations to the Presidency, but it is not very obvious ter position. A scene of tunult and debate took place in the who they would prefer, unless it be Louis Naconson, re- National Assembly on Wednesday, anising from questions garding him as the most practicable man for their ulterior being put to Louis Napoleon, which he did not answer, but tention of being a candidate. It is said that not fewer than Bonaparte, to reply for him. It was remarked by M. CLUMENT ten candidates will be proposed, among whom will be M. Thomas that this was not the first time that Citizen Louis RASPAIL by the Socialists, and LEDRU ROLLIN and CAUSSI- NAPOLEON had "absented himself when important questions ntune by the ultra democrats. The election of President is were under discussion, in which he might be expected to parto take place on the 10th of December. The National Assem- ticipate." The whole of this debate cannot fail to have an bly has gone through the discussion of the Constitution, and important bearing on the approaching Presidential election. all the latter articles of it have been adopted, as prepared in It is now supposed that the Assembly will be disselved in a FRANCE, at least in Paris. There, whilst the Re- the committees. The whole, however, will, after a postpone- low days. This will be favorable to the election of General ment of five days, he subjected to a revision, which will not, CAVALGNAC. We have no further information respecting monarchy, and the people have obtained the greater it is supposed, eccupy more than two days. A motion was the insurrection at MILAN. Modera is represented as being made that, immediately after the revision of the Constitution, in a very unsettled State. It is feared that the popular cause tic form of Government confers, the press has been | an adjournment should take place. This motion was supported by the friends of Gen. Cavaignac, who intended to forward pully because it has not been well managed. The Viennese supporters subjected to more stringent regulations his election by their exercions among their constituents. It Assembly have depended too much upon the fair words of the

the press be opposed to the republican form of Government, by to render such elements of discord uncontrollable as the ingreat insubordination, and the whole of Germany is unsettled and the people are friendly to it, then the Government need troduction of universal sudfage; it has plunged both count and excited. I wish my next communication may give a betnot interfere to restrain the press since the people are not dis- tries, particularly Austria, into a perfect chaos. Out of about ter view of continental affairs than I at present anticipate. posed to support it. If the press and the people are on the three hundred deputies chosen to the National Assembly of The very rainy weather, which has continued now for nearly same side, how is it that a Government which emanates from Vicana not half a dozen, says Lord BROUGHAM, were of the a fortnight, and the near approach of November, are enough, rank of gentlemen, either in condition or education. Many however, to make any one gloomy. of the peasants elected were of the inferior class of yeomansy or small proprietors. But few of the menthers could both read ment, the people, or the journals of France, but from a desire and write, and a large proportion could not do either. But a greater difficulty existed in this Assembly. At least eighty We know but little concerning the Granan press, except- out of the three hundred spoke no other language than the clayorian, which no German understands. Yet this Asconnected with it, and that these men in general may be sembly possessed unity of action, and wisdom in its direction, found in the existing legislative assemblies, having been sent sufficient to manumit the peasantry, abolish forced labor, tenthere by the people as their representatives. We know fur- ore at will, fendal rents, game laws, and seignorial courts. ther that these representatives are found both in Berrin and Unfortunately, the Sclavonian peasant is satisfied with these FRANKFORT, (we cannot speak for the Austrian Diet,) among improvements; he cares not for civic rights, or jury law, or the advocates of extreme opinions, and the supporters of ultra- liberty of the press, or any of those more refined institutions democratic political institutions. Whether the Graman which more advanced races of men find necessary to their press is before the age, and the people behind it; or whether comfort. He is willing to leave them all to the care of the it be safer and better to be before or behind the age, we cannot | Emperor and his ministers. He wants to go home, and have determine. Time, the great decider of uncertainties, can no more to do with politics. The German citizen, on the lone answer these questions.

Contrary, seeks the possession of his civil rights, and the complesions of the complesion of his political constitution; he asks for freedom of all time has publicly declined being considered a candidate. say that, in the opinion of Italy, Germany, and the countries kinds-of the press, of person, of buying and selling, and of of northern Europe, may, even of France, the Barrisa press, coming and going. Thus it is that the classes and races conwith some bright exceptions, is behind the people, and also stituting Austria differ in their desires and aims, and the old

> vantage of the difference. The King of Paussia has pursued a moderate and honorable course. He has not excited Pole against Prussian, nor him against his Teutonic brother, the Westphalian.

AUSTRIA is now divided into two camps-the Emperor and he Sclavonic army in the one : the Germans and the Mag- cades vars in the other. Amidst all this, the Archduke Jonn is said nations tendered him by his ministry. to have interposed as chief of the Central Government of Germany to mediate between the popular party and the court, between the German and the Sciavonian. It will be fortunute not be misconstrued by our neighbors into coldness and deser- if he can prevent the terrible effects of civil war. The Em- Vienna since the 6th ult., and the city was beginning to us tion. Popular liberty is now no helpless infant, that requires peror has selected Progue as the seat of his government. perpetual tending and watching. The example of the United | There, in the centre of the Sclavonian population, the imperial mandates, countersigned by WINDISGRATZ, whom he public or a limited and popular monarchy, will prove, that has appointed his Minister of War, will be issued against his

Australa owed, in 1815, two hundred millions of florins, defective is agriculture in Austria that, although three-fourths It is for sins like these against the feelings and the judg- of the population are engaged in it, there is need of large an-

tional Assembly now sitting at Berlin : It consists of four ter, and on flour to three shillings per barrel, and on corn it With all these deductions and conclusions as to the press hundred members, of whom sixty are from the classes of in Esquand, we still think, as we stated at the commence- land-owners, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, men of letment of these observations, that the newspaper press of E6- ters, and lawyers of reputation. No less than two hundred rape is at this moment the most powerful existing agent in the and sixty are petty lawyers, justices, suberdinate curstes and formation and direction of public opinion, and the cause and teachers, small tradesmon, &c. The remaining eighty are a moderate demand prevailed through the week, although the week the common day-interess. About one hundred and thirty are

dred of the National Guard of Paris to London-not, how- ther alarming riots in the suburbs of Berlin. The King spyear ago, would have been thought very unlikely to occur: princes in Germany, and that he is one of them," for in a 'tien must be erected." A much more important item of Even the Standard, and others of the old Tory journals, news than this dictum of royalty is the fact that the cholera is

It is certain that the Archduke Joun has sent commismy great progress in London, or in any part of the country. sinners to Vienna to aid in the restoration of peace to Austria. Even on board of the prison ships at Woolwich, where itwas SPAIN is without any thing of interest, unless so far as retreaded the most, only twelve deaths have occurred out of lates to the skirmishes with small bands of Carlists, and

cases, in the metropolitan districts for the week was 983, be- The Government of Brigger has been executing a meaing 171 less than the average number for the corresponding sure of very doubtful policy, in the dismissal of the national week during the last five years. The fatal cases by cholera guard of Brussels. The motive assigned is that large bodies weather has been very cold for the season, and medical men so strongly with them as to become seriously inoculated with operatives from France. It is quite a novelty to have any

The ITALIANS have reason to regard the struggle no

propriety. Jealous, however, for the fair fame of British ju- who need only to be shown the enemy to engage them. dence of approvets and apies, if not of incendiaries, should rious insurfection has broken out in Millas, and Radetzki has mined the palaces and the cathedral, and threatened to Nothing of importance has occurred in FRANCE. The blow them up. M. Rossi, the present Prime Minister of siege of Paris has been raised, and by an almost unanimous Pis Noso, appears to be one of the most remarkable men of vote of the Assembly. General Cavaranac has obtained this remarkable period. He has, probably, a very important

Assembly do not apport the Government, although it has signed the office of Minister of Finance-his successor will been strengthened by recruits from that very party, so cor- be M. TROUVE CHAUVEL, formerly a banker at Mone, and views. M. DE LANGERINE has positively renounced all in- withdrew, leaving his cousin Narouzon, the son of Jerome advisors of the Emperor. The people have allowed their Germany, particularly Austria, occupies at this time more. Hungarian allies to withdraw, and given time to their eneof public attention than even France. Prussia is, however, mies to collect their force. Prussia is in a very feverish state. probably laboring under as great a pressure of difficulties as | Gen. P. v.r. and the whole of the Ministry have tentered their Austria, although they are not so visibly orgent. Prossia is resignation. The cholera and other diseases are making terriembarrassed by the Polish race of its western provinces; the havor in Berliu-the mortality is very great. There is Austria by the Sciavanic hordes, which outnumber its Ger- much dissati-faction among the middle and lower ranks of the man population. Nothing could have been invented so like - people throughout the country. Municu is in a state of

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Cunard steamer AMERICA, by which the foregoing letter was received, arrived at New York on Wednesday night. Her advices are one week later, her day of sailing being the 28th ultimo.

FRANCE. General Cavaignac's new Cabinet has already sustained defeat in the Assembly. An amendment to the considerion, relative to the array, upon which an issue was reised, was d cides against them by a majority of 523. The discussion or the constitution has been terminated. On the 25th, Marrast, President of the Assembly, presented a decree for the election of the President of the Republic on the 10th December. It was carried by a majority of 355. This result has caused the greatest surprise. The contest for the Presidency has become very exciting. The uitra Democrats, anxious for unanimit

SPAIN.

The crisis in this country appears to have passed. Narvacz has returned to power, and the King consort is ertaid in ed at the head of the household, after a long period of es

Fresh disturbances broke out at Berlin on the 16th, and, after a luil, came to a climax on the 18th. The cause was an attempt upon the part of some mechanics to break up vacion machinery invented for labor saving. The troops were orderout and continued the contest with considerable loss of his their opponents fighting vigorously under the shelter of barra-The King has positively refused to accept the resig-

AUSTRIA. Affairs have not yet reached a crisis in Austria. Nearly the entire population have resolved to hold out to the last, come what will. About one thousand persons had quitter sume the appearance of siege—fortifications were strengthen-ed and outposts extended. The peacantry and country people are docking into the city in great numbers, entering the Massdorl line, all other approaches being cut off by joined Jellschich, and together they presented a menacing

ront at the old position of the latter. On the 6th ult. the commandant of the national guard is sued a placard announcing that the Hungarians, under Czani and Moriza, had crossed the Austrian frontier and were advancing against Jellachich. The placard added that there would be a sanguinary battle in the vicinity of Vienna, in view in the English nation with the affairs of continental Europe; absorts one fourth of this, the army more than one-third, the of which a strong force was posted at Belvidere. The Hungarian army was set down at 65,000 men. It was weakened the desertion of two regiments of hussars, who went over to Windeschgratz, and had in consequence fallen back. Windeschgratz had taken possession of the island of Lobauf in the Danube, (from which Napoleon fought the battles of Essling and Wagram,) and had collected there 5,600 men. Provi rions were beginning to be scarce about Vienna. At the last eccounts no engagements had taken place between the Croats

and Hungarians. IRELAND.

Intelligence from Dubin states that O'Brien, Meagher, McManue, and O'Doscoghue, have had their sentences of death muted to transportation for life. In Duty's case the jury had not returned a verdict.

The country was in the most deplorable condition from the fulure of the pointo and grain crops. The poor continued in a suffering condition from want of employment. THE MARKETS.

At Liverpool breadstuffs were rather depressed, from the large arrivals of grain which had entered during the week. Western canal flour was quoted at 30s.: Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s. 6d.; wheat 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per 70 lbs., being a decline of 12. 6d, per barrel on flour; corn continues in fair demand at 34 a 35s. per quarter; meal 17s. per bbl. The duty on wheat has advanced to five shillings per quar

lowered 5s. 2d. for the week previous.

Pork has advanced one to two shillings per barrel. Lard has declined two shillings per cwt. The demand for rice is

limited, and no change in quotations.

Corres.—The cotton market has been further depres porters continue to operate to a fair extent. All descriptions common day-intorers. About one hundred and thirty are of American grades are offered freely at 5d. per lb. lower than conservatives, one hundred and ten republicans, and about one the Hibernia's quotations. On the day of sale the market was England during the week. The visit of shout twelve hundered belonging to a middle or moderate party; the remainleading the week. The visit of shout twelve hundered belonging to a middle or moderate party; the remainleading the week. The visit of shout twelve hundered belonging to a middle or moderate party; the remainleading the week. The visit of shout twelve hundered belonging to a middle or moderate party; the remainleading the week. The visit of shout twelve hundered belonging to a middle or moderate party; the remainleading the week.

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 9, 1848.

There is an unusual excitement in the goodly city of Baltinote to-day, partly on account of the election news constantly outing in, but chiefly on account of a cattle show and agrimultipal exhibition, which was this morning opened at Faircultural exhibition, which was this morning opened at Fairmount under the anspices of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. The yeomanry of Maryland are here in great num-Society. The yeomany of Maryland are here in great num-banks on either side are quite abrupt and picturesque; the bers, and the display of rural products is not only very large, bed of the stream is of solid rock, and below the rapids are a but exceedingly interesting. And the manner in which every thing connected with the exhibition has been arranged is highly creditable to the Society, of which Charles B. Calvert the President-there being as many Vice Presidents as there are counties in the State. The present exhibition is the ly found in very great numbers. They follow the shad and the herring in the spring, but afford an abundance of sport from the first of May until the fourth of July, though they are first of a series of annual fairs, and, as such, speaks volumes behalf of the agricultural interests of Maryland. To give you a complete account of "the wonders I have

een" at Fairmount is not my purpose, but as I have just re- tion of the Potomac vary in weight from two to eighteen or urned from paying my respects to the cattle department, I twenty pounds, and it is recorded of the anglers and business will send you the result of my observations.

Horace Capron, of Prince George's, is the most extensive shibiter. He has here a Durham bull, which I am informed smell, but it is frequently the case that a common yellow flans eight years old, and weighs no less than nineteen hundred nel fly will commit sad myoc among the striped beauties. A sounds. He is a most terrible-looking fellow indeed, and as stout rod, a large reel, and a long line are important requisites fine a specimen, I fancy, as the State can produce. Mr. Capron also exhibits about a dozen horses, and one mule which ows is quite large, and an idea of their beauty may be ob- the Falls during the spring and summer, the more expert ones ained by ascertaining the names which they bear, among which I remember Miss Model, Cleopatra, Kitty Clover, Beauty, Cinderella, &c.

C. B. Calvert is one of the most extensive exhibiters. His ollection of Alderney and Durham cows is quite large, and that was some secenty feet down the stream, while the fish they glory in such names as Ida, Eugenia, Daphne, &c. His | were landed by an expert servent stationed on the shore about display of horses and oxen is also highly creditable.

The handsomest horse I noticed on the ground was a Canaian stallion belonging to J. H. McHenry, of Baltimore. Besides this specimen, there is but little here in the way of horse flesh which struck me as being remarkable. The greatst attention seems to have been devoted to the raising of lows; and in addition to those already mentioned, I may give you the names of the following gentlemen, who exhibit handme specimens in this department, viz : Col. Atlee, of Caroll county; Dr. Troup, of Balamore county; A. Clement, of the sum alluded to had lost another float by the obstinacy of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; B. Reybold, of Delaware; Mr. Goldsberough, of Talbot county; W. B. Dobbin and John Gibson, of Chester Hill. The latter gentleman exhibits a aid to be the largest in Maryland. Her name is Blossom, nd she is of the Devonshire breed.

The sleckest and handsomest yoke of oven that I saw beng to Thomas Blagden, of the city of Washington.

In the way of hogs, I should be disposed to award the pales James G. Coxe and William Jessup; and in the way of was by the merest accident that his leading string had become

Upon the whole, the display of stock is extensive, and comrises a choice variety of imported and native animals. The isplay of articles of domestic manufacture, in the way of agriultural implements, is also highly creditable; and I noticed

A ploughing match took place this afternoon, and a dozen urns entered the field to try their skill. To whom will be warded the crize will not be determined until to-morrow.

I have taken a hasty glance at the Fair of the Maryland time to give you any particulars. I can only say that it is well worth visiting, for it abounds in valuable articles of American manufacture.

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1848. The popular phrase, "Waterloo defeat," will have to be Taylor looked out upon the battle-field the enemy were seen and his bait a whole herring. He commonly fishes in a boat, and the dexterity with which he 'kawallups' the fish upon ar off in the distance, utterly routed, and flying in confusion. esterday the second buttle of Buena Vista was fought under he lead of the same veteran hero, and this morning, in every noon, after he has pocketed some fifteen dollars, and he is direction, as far as the telegraph wires can afford a view, the enemy are entirely routed and overthrown, and a second ed in fuy contemplations. His appearance at such times is altied to that of a mammoth crone, watching (as he does his cockney brother of the craft) the movements of a lot of halffar more important than the first.

Our city has gone through the struggle with much credit to herself in every point of view. She has given Locofocoism ed, but the remainder of his time he spends about the Little Falls, riot or disorder to leave a stain upon her character. The Cellins should have met with many queer mishaps, during a majority which it now appears probable he has received, is a imagined, but we believe the most unique adventure of which he has ever been the victim, happened on this wise.

"Our hero is a great lover of 'sturgeon mest,' and for affords new ground of confidence in the stability of our poliand right-mindedness of the masses of the people. General grappling books, sinking them to the bottom with a heavy Taxton placed himself emphatically on the platform of un- weight, and then dragging them across the bed of the stream avowing his determination, if elected, to administer the Govrnment on the principles of the constitution, but refusing all pledges to any party or any man, or any set of men whatever. Jim Collins invariably occupies a boat alone, which he first delight to honor." This sentiment pervaded a nation of twenty millions; and they rose up in their might and placed him in the chair of state.

Talk not of the victories of Gen. TAYLOR in Mexico making him President; it is not so. It is true they were the means of bringing him before the people as a condidate, but it is the general faith in his unbending integrity that has made him President. In this result I think we may feel that the pillers of our temple of liberty are strengthened; and the strengthened and the strengthened that the strengthened that the strengthened that the strengthened is a strengthened to the strengthened that the strengthened tha struggling and distracted nations of Europe may still look to our model republic and take courage.

THADDRES B. WAKEMAN, the founder of the American him off to the residence of David Jones. Institute, died in this city yesterday at twelve o'clock, aged about seventy years. He has been the corresponding secretary and acting manager of the Institute from its first organization, twenty-one years ago, and its success has been in a bubble ri great degree attributable to his energy of character and re- that the fellow was not quite drowned. This contest lasted markable perseverance. At a special meeting of the members of the Institute to-day resolutions were adopted complimentary the Mussdorl line, all other approaches being cut off by the lostitute to-day resolutions were adopted complimentary besieging forces. Auersperg, after leaving the suberles, had to the deceased, and arrangements made to attend his funeral hundred yards below the Falls, and as he sat upon a rock, to-morrow. Mr. Wakeman was a graduate of Yale College, quite as near the river of Styx as he was to the Potomac, he and his old friend and class-mate, Judge Meigs, in a brief speech, introducing the resolutions to-day, speke of their intimate acquaintance for half a century past, and bore hearty estimony to the indefatigable labors of Mr. Wakeman to sid the progress of improvement in the arts and manufactures of the country and to obtain enlightened and just protection to American labor.

A GENERAL AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

JOHN B. FRY & CO.

RE associated in a general agency for the prosecution of every description of claims before Congress and the Ex-A RE associated in a general agency for the proscention of every description of claims before Congress and the Ex-sentive Departments of the Government. They refer claimants to members of Congress in every dis-

office in Purdy's building, Pennsylvania avenue, near the west entrance to the Capital grounds.

BOUNTY LAND, EXTRA PAY, PENSION, and all other CLAIMS.—The substribut, for a long time in officer of the United States Army, and for several years ince an agent in this city, will attend to claims of the above or any other description against the Government. His fami-liarity with the forms of settlement at the public offices, war-cants the assurance that any business committed to his care will be attended to with the greatest promptizede. His charges are at the lowest rate of any in the city. Letters must be

Reference may be made to almost any member of the preent Congress.

Land Warrants bought and sold,

Drafts and Notes collected. CHAS. J. NOURSE. nov 11-colm

N EW BOOKS.—Irving's History of Columbus, vol. I, Putnam's edition. Klipstein's Modern Languages, 1 vol. 4to, Lamb's Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, 1 vol.

Montager's Selections, from the works of Taylor, Latimer, Isll, Milton, Barrow, South, Brown, Fuller, Bacon, 1 vol. Speusor and the Faëry Queen, by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, vol.

Child of the Sea and other Poems, by Mrs. S. Anna Lewis, GIRLS INDICTED FOR RIOT .- The Grand Jury of Allegheny Howitt's Hallads, and other Poems, 1 vol.
First of the Kniekerbockers, 1 vol. For sale by
nov 11—
P. TAYLOR.

ROCK-FISHING ON THE POTOMAC.

We copy the following from an article in the November number of the Southern Literary Messenger, on the Striped Bass or Rock Fish :

"Unquestionably the finest striped bass or rock ground on about ten feet in running three hundred yards, the place might be more appropriately termed a shute than a fall. The number of inviting pools, where the water varies from furty to sixty feet in depth. The tides of the ccean reach no further up the Potomac than this spot, and though the rock fish are caught in considerable number at the Great Falls, yet they seem to be partial to the Little Falls, where they are frequentcaught in certain portions of the Potomac through the year, but never above the Great Falls. The rock fish of this por fishermen that they frequently kill no less than five hundred fish in a single day. The favorite bait in this region is the to the better enjoyment if rock-fishing at this point; but, as the good standing placet are few in number, many angiers resort to boat-fishing, which is here practised with pleasure easures sixteen and a half hands high. His assortment of and profit. Of the man scientific anglers who visit the Litcome from Washington, and of one of these the story is related that he once killed no less than eighty handsome rock fish in a single afternoon. He occapied a dangerous position upon two pointed rocks in the river (one foot upon each rock, and elevated some five feet above the water,) and fished in a pool thirty feet below the spot ecupied by the angler.

"On one occasion, while he was playing a good-sized bass, it unfortunately ran around a sharp rock, and, by cutting the line, made its escape, carrying off the angler's float and a favorite fly. On the third dow after this event a boy who was playing on the river about half a mile below the Falls happened to see a cock darting hither and thither across the surface of the water, and immediately went in pursuit of the life-like piece of wood. After many twistings and turnings and a long row he finally overtook it, and to his utter astonishment, he landed in his boat a very handsome five-pound bass.

another fish. About a week after the mishap a fisherman who had a 'trot line' set across the river at Georgetown, for the purpose of taking cat ash, discovered a great splashing ow, which locks more like an ox than any thing else, and is | in the water near the middle of his line, and on hastening to the spot he had the pleasure of pulling up a very handsome twelve-pound bass. After faring sumptuously upon the fish, the fortunate individual took it into his head that the tackle belonged to the angler of the Fails; whereupon he delivered it to our friend, accompanied with a statement of the manner in which he made the discovery. The distance travelled by that fish, with a hook in his mouth, was four miles, and it

"The angling ground at the Little Falls is annually rented by the proprietors to a couple of men, named Josepa Paine and James Collins, who are the presiding geniuses of the place, and have been such for upwards of twenty years. They pay a rent of seventy dollars per annum, and as they receive on fifty cents to five dollars from every angler who visits that nearly all the counties in the State were represented in them, and as they are occasionally troubled with as many as thirty individuals per day, it may readily be imagined that their income is quite respectable. Some of Colline's friends allege that he has several thousand dollars stowed away in an old pocket book; which it is his intention to bequeath to a faof Jim Collins, as he is called in this section of country, is neticute, which is now open on Market street, but have not wery extensive; and that this should be the case is not at all strange, for he is a decided original. He is about fifty years of age, measures six feet five inches in height, and his fingers and toes number no less than twenty four instead of twenty, as in ordinary individuals. Notwithstanding this bountiful supply of fingers and toes, Jim Collins has a great antipathy to useful labor, and is as averse to walking as any other webfooted animal. Fishing and sleeping are his two principal employm nts, and that he is a judge of good whiskey none of his acquaintance would have the hardihood to doubt.

"The taking of small fish he considers a business beneath ranged hereafter for that of Buena Vista victory. On the his dignity, and the consequence is that his tackle consists of orning after that almost upparalleled conflict, when General a minia ure bed cord, with a hook and cedar pole to match, his lap is truly astonishing. But if you would see Jim Col-lins in his glory, wait until about the middle of a June aftersunning himself, with pipe in mouth, upon the rocks, absorbfledged water birds.

During the fishing season he is generally actively employresidence of twenty years on the Potomac, may be readily

many years past it has been a habit with him to fish for that tical institutions, and new evidence of the general intelligence huge leather-mouthed monster, with a large cord and sharp bending integrity, declaring frankly that he was a Whig, and his sense of touch being so exquisite that he can always tell the instant that his hooks have struck the body of a sturgeon, and when this occurs it is almost certain that the fish becomes a victim to the cruel art. In practising this mode of fishing, The masses of the people believed him, and they responded, authors in the stream. On one occasion he had been fi hing The masses of the people beneves that, this is the man we in this manner for a long one window success, which is the kind of President we want; this is the man we want of something more exciting, he had resorted more frequently than usual to his junk bottle. In process of time, owever, he found the exercise of fishing decidedly a bore. but as he was determined not to give up the sport, and at the same time was determined to enjoy a quiet nap, he tied the coud to his right arm, and lounged over on his back for the purpose of taking a snooze. There was an unusual calmness the air and upon the neighboring hills, and even the few anglers who were throwing the fly at the Falls, did so in the discovered that a sturgeon had pulled poor Collins out of his boat into the swift stream, and was in great danger of leading

> "At one moment the fisherman seemed to have the upper hand, for he-pulled upon his rope, and swore louldy, sprawling about the water like a huge devil-fish; but in another instant the poorfellow would suddenly disappear, and an occasional ing to the surface of the stream was all the evidence for some fifteen minutes, and had not the sturgeon finally made his escape Jim Collins would have been no more. As lavished some hearty curses upon the escaped sturgeon, and insisted upon it that the best hooks man over made were now forever lost. Years have elapsed since this occurrence took place, and when the aucient fisherman 'hath his will' he recoun's the story of this catastrophe with as brilliant a fire in his eye as that which distinguished the countenance of Coleridge's particular friend, the 'Ancient Mariner.'

Before closing this letter, it is 'right and proper' that I should allude to the beautiful scenery that the angler may out joy in returning from the Little Pails. The entire region, in fact, known by the name of Cooney, and comprehending some part; upon these cross beams are laid longitudinally, and to fifteen miles of the Potomac, is particularly picturesque, buis at the same time said to be the most barren and use tion of Virginia. To the stranger I would say, forget not on your return to Washington the superb prospect which may be seen from the signal tree on the heights of Georgetown. From that point the eye comprehends at one glance the church spires and elegant residences of Georgetown, the Metropolis of the land, with its capitol and numerous public buildings, and the more remote city of Alexandria, with a reach of the magnificent Potomsc, extending a distance of at least thirty miles. The better time to lock upon this prospect is at the sunset hour, when the only sounds that fill the air are the shricking of the swallows and the faintly-heard song of a lazy sailer far away upon the river, where perhaps a score or two of vessels are lying becalmed, while on the placid stream a retinue of crimson clouds are clearly and beautifully reflected. Scenes of more perfect leveliness are seldom found, save in the land

DEATH FROM HYDROGHORIA .- Mr. Mathias Duke, Issuer in the Commissariat, died in Kingston, Canada, a few days since. He received, about a month ago, a bite from a cat, which it is presumed was the cause of his malady. Mr. Duke was a man much respected.

A Josuit College is being erected in New Orleans under the superintendence of the members of the Order who now conduct the College at St. Louis.

county, Petrasylvania, have found bills against several of the girls who stand charged with having participated in the factory riots in Allegheny city a few months ago.

LARGE SCYTHE FACTORY.

PROM THE PORTLAND ARGUS.

The Largest Scythe Manufactory in the World. NORTH WAYNE, JULY 24, 1849. Few portions of New England present a succession of more beautiful landscapes than the towns of Mount Vernon, Readfield, and Wayne, on the western border of old Kenneboc After passing westwardly the elevated and finely cultivated ridge which separates the tributary waters of Kennebec from those of the Androscoggin, you arrive at a chain of ponds ex-tending through Mount Vernon, Fayette, and Wayne, which furnish an immense amount of water power, the value of

which is only beginning to be developed. At North Wayne, on this chain, sixteen miles from Hallowell and Augusta, is situated the Scythe Manufacturing es-tablishment of Reuben B. Dunn, Esq., the largest of the kind in the world. It is a matter of just pride to the citizens of our State that we can boast of such a man and such an

The establishment consists, besides warehouses, furnishing shops, &c., of three principal buildings for manufacturing, two of which are one hundred and ferty-four feet each in length. In these, and in departments connected with the ment, are employed about one hundred men, many of whom have families settled at the place. A flourishing village has grown up within a few years, and is rapidly in

creasing.

Twelve thousand dozen scythes are annually manufactured, to produce which are required 450,000 lbs. of iron, 75,600 lbs. of steel, 1,200 tons of hard coel, 10,000 bushels of charcoal, 100 tons of grindstones, and half a ton of borax. The

last article is used in the process of welding. The proprietor has been at great pains to manufacture a superior article, and no scythe is permitted to go into the market till it has passed the ordeal of two experienced and careful workmen, besides the examination of the general superintendent, whose inspection extends to every part of the establishment.

This care has given these scythes a celebrity which secures a ready sale for all that can be furnished, Extensive orders are now received from all the Western States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. So great indeed is the demand, that the proprietor has not been able thus far to supply his orders. A silver medal was awarded him by the American Institute, for the most perfect specimens of his art, and he has received the first premium from the New York and other State Fairs, never in any case having failed to receive the first preminume when his scythes have been exhibited.

Mr. Dunn is erecting additional works in the vicinity, which will soon be completed, when he will be enabled to turn out 17,000 dozen scythes annually. This establishment is now ore than double the extent of any other in the worldeven in England being found to compete with it. It has ra-pidly grown to its present gigantic size by the indomitable enterprise and energy of its present proprietor, who, from small beginnings, has attained to wealth and deserved distinction as a public benefactor.

CHINA.

FROM THE HONG KONG CHINA MAIL OF JULY 26. Numerous memorials have lately appeared in the Pekin Gazette respecting the insurrection in Turkestan, which has been so successfully quelled by the imperial forces. But the reader is left in uncertainty both as to the origin and results of the rebellion. A numerous host of Mahoinmedans is stated to have laid siege to Kashgar and invested another small town but we are not told whence the insurgents came, whether they were Chinese subjects or natives of Samarkand, Kokand, or Badahshan. We read of hard-fought battles, in which from four to six Mantchoo roldiers lost their lives and perhaps a dozen were wounded; while the loss on the part of the ins gents does not appear to have been much more serious; and i is therefore difficult to believe that they would have retreat ed after such paltry skirmishes. Nevertheless a long list of Chinese officers who distinguished themselves in the various engagements has been presented to the Emperor for promo-tion. At the same time the treeps ordered to march from various points have been recalled, which shows the war to be at vorite ne, how, he himself being a batchelor. 'The repatation an end. The Supreme Government in the mean time is reported to be extremely indignant at the neglect of its officers on the various post stations by which the intercourse between China and Turkestan is kept up, and a court of inquiry has

> bribe the unruly tribes into peace. A war would cost a great deal more, and Taoukwang chooses the cheapest way of setthing differences. The works about Yinggushar are all to be repaired and the fortifications to be strengthered. Amongst the rewards distributed, the Begs are not forgotten, and many have received the peacock's feather, besides substantial emol-

A discovery lately made of the sale of opium by a conuch in the imperial barem, has created much sensation at Pekin, the more so as several princes are said to be implicated. The guilty party, however, has not been apprehended, and the matter will probably be suffered to drop. The general impression is that the severe regulations will no longer be enforced, and that opium will gradually become legalized.

The soldiers of the British Royal Artillery lately introduced the system of taking a hot supper every night, which, as giv-ing extra trouble, was much grumbled at by their Chinese cook. The rascal, by way of giving vent to his spicen, procured a quantity of patow (a nut used by the Chinese doctors to herself in every point of view. She has given Locofocoism as if his presence were indispensable to the safe passage of the as if his presence were indispensable to the safe passage of the he had prepared for supper on Saturday night. Shortly after waters of the Potomac through this narrow gorge. That Jim partaking of the stew, the men were seized with first of vomitas a very active purgative) and mixed it with the stew which ed arsenic had been used, the stomach pump and emetics were resorted to, which soon put the sufferers to rights again. The

cook, whose name is Akut, made his escape to Cowloon The presumptive heir to the crown is represented as the darling of his father, a very lively youth, speaking Mantchoo, Chinese, and Montgolian with fluency, fond of sports and pastimes, and an eyesore to his uncles, who desire to seize the reins of government, as well as to the senior members of the administration. The succession, in fact, may be considered unsettled; and whenever Taoukwang c'ores his eyes there will be a serious question as to the individual who ought to ascend the throne after him. According to Chinese law, the sovereign is not bound by any obligation to name a suc cessor related to him by the ties of blood, and he may choose whoever he likes. Much experience has weaned the choo monarchs from electing an individual during their life time, and the only way in which this is decided at their death is by producing a piece of paper on which the name of the happy individual is written concealed in a certain part of the palace. But this plan has also been subject to very serious abuses.

A London letter of October 19, published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, has the following items:

"The latest railway novelty is the great tubular bridge over the Conway Straits, in Wales, through which pass the trains from London to Holyhead. This is considered one of the greatest works of modern engineering skill, and is the igint production of Messrs, Stephenson, Fairbairn, Hodgkin

son, and Clarke. "The leviathian tube was lifted upon the piers under the superintendence of Capt. Claxton, R. N., noted for his exertions in raising the unfortunate Great Britain steamer. To form some idea of the huge iron fabric which now spans the Conway, you have only to imagine the Thamas tunnel transposed; that is to say, suspended eighteen feet over, instead of passing so many feet under the Thames, with no midway support, resting solely upon piers four hundred feet apart.

"This immense tube is composed of a series of iron plates, riveted together. Its entire length is 424 feet, its inside

width is 14 feet throughout, its height 224 feet at either end, but rising to 25 feet in the centre. The weight of each tub is 1,300 tons, (there are two,) so that the weight of the whole is 2,600 tons burden, from bank to bank. The elevation of the tubes is 18 fect above high water mark. The wrought iron plates of which they are composed vary from half an inch to seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. Or the iron floor of the tube about seventy solid transverse beams part; upon these cross beams are laid longitudinally, and to these the cradles that secure the rails for the trains to pess upon are screwed. Each tube has cost about £60,000, or \$300,000."

"By order of the commissioners of railweys upward of one hundred and seventy cheap or third class trains now run daily on the railways of the United Kingdom, extending over more tian four thousand miles. They are called in the tables Parliamentary Trains,' the object of the legislature being to secure to the poorer classes the means of travelling by railway at moderate farce. By this act it is incumbent upon every railway company to run one such train every day, at one penny per mile, and at a speed not less than twelve miles an

" It is required, by a recent statute, that on or before the 31st instant the owners of all steam vessels, whether they proceed to sea or not, transmit to the Board of Trade a declaration of the sufficiency and good condition of the machinery and hull of every steamer. It is provided that in case of neglect to do so they shall pay ten shillings for every day's delay until the order is complied with."

The Peril Indicator is the name of a novel invention by Lieut. Westbrook, of the English navy. "The apparatus is fitted to the keel of the vessel, and consists of a projection of two bars, ten feet below the keel of the vessel; immediately se, which are fitted forward as well as aft, touch the ground, they spring up level with the keel, and ring a large bell in the engine-room, which is the signal for the engineer to instantly reverse the enginee, and send the ship astern. The invention has met with the approval of some of the members of the Admiralty, and every scientific, naval, or other person who has seen it."